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The People's Press.

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My Russian Bishop.

"Keep her steady, Mac, and tell Brown, in the engine-room, to stick to her present rate of speed. Seven knots, all things considered, is decent going, even down-stream, on one of these Russian rivers; and then we are in duty bound, you know, to economize the company's fire-wood, cheap as it is."

"Ay, ay, Captain Burton," cheerfully responded my tall, raw-boned first officer, entering with national alacrity into a question of thrift.

Macgregor, chief mate, and Brown, chief engineer, with myself, John Burton by name, the only three English on board the Fair Helen, a fine steamer, of light draught, but considerable engine-power, belonging to the Anglo-Russian Steam Navigation Company, and built expressly for service on the Dnieper. We were pretty far to the north just then, in the government of Mohilew, where the great river first becomes navigable for anything bigger than a skiff or a flatboat, and were coming down now with a string of rafts in tow.

Macgregor left me on his round of inspection, but I, who had just then no call of duty, remained idly leaning against the taffrail, and gazing, now at the summer sky of greenish blue, now at the swampy and reed-grown shores, where herds of black buffaloes and flocks of sickly sheep browsed on the rank grass, and once again at the brown waters of the sluggish Borysthenes, now swollen by recent rain. Astern of the steamer was the long array of rafts which we were towing, composed of timber, cut down in the forests farther north, which forms a valuable article of export to the more pastoral and treeless south of Russia. Most of these rafts had shells or straw-thatched hovels built upon them, to screen the laborers from sun and rain; and at the edge of each some half-dozen men, with long poles in their hands, kept watch, in case the clumsy craft should ground among the shallows and mud-banks.

I had now spent over two years in Russia, and had acquired some little knowledge of the country, and, what was harder, a tolerable smattering of its very difficult language, while there were those who regarded me as singularly lucky in having been appointed, young as I was, to the command of the Fair Helen.—The duties, however, incumbent on me as skipper of a river steamboat in Russia, were not much to my inclination, and I believe I should long since have resigned my post and gone back to blue water and a sailor's life, had it not been that I fell in love, and that my love was returned.

Pretty Annie Clements, only child of the English manager of Prince Demidoff's paper mills at Mohilew, was the enchantress whose bright eyes detained me in Russia, and only 2 months had elapsed since our troth-plight had received the sanction of Annie's father. Mr. Clemments, who had from his youth up filled lucrative positions in the Czar's domain, and had saved money and was a good type of a class of Englishmen who may be described as Anglo-Russians. His industry and business habits had given him a marked superiority over the people among whom he dwelt; but at the same time he was imbued with an almost superstitious respect for the government under which he had long lived, and for every abuse and every freak of administrative tyranny on the part of the higher powers.

"This must be Bykhow!" said I, starting from my reverie, as I caught sight of the copper-coated cupola of the Church of St. Michael, overtopping the wooden roofs of the tiny town; "but what have we here!" I added, as a boat put off from the wharf and was soon alongside of the steamer, which had slackened speed in obedience to a signal from the shore. "Why, it is a bishop!"

And, indeed, the most prominent personage of the group which presently boarded us was, to judge by his garb and mein, a prelate of the Russian Church. He wore gracefully flowing robes, of almost oriental aspect, and the quaint mitre, with its narrow edging of purple and gold, which distinguishes a Muscovite bishop. Behind him came three attendants—his chaplain, his crosier-bearer, and another, who tinkled a little silver bell, at the sound of which our Russian sailors and deckmen dropped upon their knees and struggled with one another who should be the first to kiss the bishop's ungloved hand, on which glistened a great amethist ring.

I found the bishop, who was a young man, not more than two years older than myself, very urbane and affable. He spoke French, and German too, fluently, and was in tone and bearing quite a citizen of the world.

The bishop's business with me was soon stated. He wanted a passage to the city of Kiew for himself and attendants; and also for a party of ecclesiastical students from the great monastery of Glinka, who were bound for the same place, to be solmnly inducted within the pale of the Russo-Greek priesthood by the Archbishop of Kiew. There were, moreover, some three or four nuns, who desired to avail themselves of the same opportunity for returning to their abbey.

At first I was somewhat puzzled Truth to tell, the vessels of the Anglo-Russian Navigation Company did very little business in the passenger carrying line. By towing, by the transport of light goods, and so forth, we earned a decent dividend; but although we had an elaborate printed tariff on charges, 'the neat private cabins,' and 'saloon' for first-class passengers, had come to be sadly conspicuous by their absence. However, the bishop, with his easy way, made things pleasant. Russians, he said with truth, needed in fine weather, but scanty accommodation. Students, nuns, and himself, could rough it, only thankful for a speedy journey. And the payment he would leave to me to apportion.

'A compliment,' added the prelate with a laugh and a shrug, 'which I assure you, captain, I would not offer to my own countrymen. But you English have a conscience.'

I did not forfeit the national reputation for fair dealing, by charging his worthiness—for such I believe to be the correct designation of a Muscovite bishop—too much for the meagre comfort which I was able on board the Fair Helen to supply to this clerical company.—We set to work with hammer and saw, and as all sailors, even Russian fresh-water mariners, are handy fellows, we soon knocked up some rough cabins for the nuns, while I gave up my own to the bishop. As for the students, the weather was fine, and a set of hardy young fellows might surely make shift to keep the deck.

There were, as it turned out, four nuns, two of them being tall, burly Tsvorniks, of that she-grenadier aspect so common among the Russian peasant women who take the vows, and the other two, slight, delicate in manners and appearance, and unmistakably ladies. There were twenty-three students, well-grown lads enough, but apparently shy and ill at ease, and who huddled together in a mob when brought on board, and shunned conversation. Nor were the nuns very communicative; but the bishop, who was a fluent and agreeable talker, made amends for the taciturnity of the rest.

At Stostitza, where we stopped to take in firewood, and where the overseers of the rafts went ashore to hire fresh laborers in the room of a dozen fever-stricken wretches on whom the miasma of the muddy river had done its work, and who had been left behind at Bykhow, a sad procession went by the wharf alongside of which the steamer lay. This consisted of some thirty political prisoners, Poles, as we were told implicated in an abortive revolt near Minsk, and now on their way to Siberia. They were of all ranks and ages; some with delicate hands and faces that told of culture and refinement; others who showed the marks of honest toil; but all bore themselves with a certain air of quiet dignity which seemed to impress even the half savage Cossack who guarded them. There was something in the proud endurance of the captives which touched me. They were in chains, their clothes were worn and ragged. Their faces were wan with the privations of a Russian prison, and all were footsore and weary. Yet it was impossible not to admire the patient courage of their demeanor.

'Bah! They are not of our country, these Poles,' said the bishop, taking a pinch of snuff and offering to me the gilt box with suave courtesy. 'They sacrifice themselves for a dream.'

We were a long time at Stostitza, for the overseer's new hands were hard to coax away from the voldka shops, though when they did arrive they certainly turned out to be fifteen as strapping fellows as I had ever seen; men, too, who walked with steady step of old soldiers. Of this, however, since conscription passes half the peasantry through the ranks, I thought little, but gave orders to cast off the moorings, get up a fuller head of steam, to make up for lost time, and push on to Rogaczew, our next halting-place. Four versts down the river, I caught the gleam, among the tall reeds of the bank, of Cossack lance-points, and soon, rounding a head land, descried the kafila of prisoners. These latter marched but slowly, and their mounting guards, under the orders of an officer in green uniform—a major, as I guessed, by his medals and the glitter of his epaulets, were driving them on with blows and threats. Just as we were abreast of the captives, I heard the overseer of the rafts shouting hoarsely orders which seemed worse than useless, for by some mismanagement of the poles, the raftsmen had grounded one of the cumbrous structures on a sand-bank. The tough tow-rope jerked and creaked.

"Stop her, there below—reverse engines!" I called out; but scarcely had I done so before to my utter amazement the travelling bishop drew from beneath his purple-hemmed cassock a silver whistle, and blew a long, shrill note. The effect of this signal-call was magical in its rapidity. Wading waist deep in the water, the raftworkers whom we had taken in at Stostitza hurried to shore, scrambled up the slippery bank, and rushed like so many tigers upon the escort that guarded the prisoners.

"Ha! traitors! Cut the villains down!" thundered the Russian major, whisking out his saber and aiming a heavy stroke at the first assailant who reached him; but a cudgel parried the blow, and in less time than it takes to tell it the officer was disarmed and dragged from his saddle. Of the nine Cossacks, eight were dismounted and bound without any serious resistance, but the ninth eluded the hands that clutched at his bridle, fired, wounding the man nearest to him, and wheeling his shaggy steed, rode off at a gallop, pursued by a storm of pistol-balls and curses.

"Help! captain! cap——" gurgled in choking accents a well-known voice; and I looked round, to see Macgregor vainly struggling in the grasp of three ecclesiastical students, one of whom held him by the throat. Another of these interesting neophytes was pressing the muzzle of a revolver to the forehead of the sacred helmsman; while five or six had found their way to the engine-room, to judge by the sounds of scuffling that proceeded from the hatchway.

"Secure him!" cried the false bishop, pointing to me, and three young fellows, all well armed, and all with their black robes disordered and revealing the very secular garb which they wore beneath, rushed upon me. Bewildered as I was, the English instinct of giving as good as I got, prompted me.—One antagonist, stunned by a well-directed blow, dropped like an ox beneath the pole-axe; a second was tripped up, and the pistol wrested from his grasped; but then a flash of blinding fire glared before my eyes, and next all grew black and hushed and quiet, and the very world seemed to swim away from me as I fainted.

When I regained my senses it was night. The stars were twinkling above us, and the wash and ripple of the rivsr were the first sounds which reached my dulled ear. How my head ached! The throbbing pains it occasioned me made me try to lift my hands to my brow; but I could not stir. I was bound and helpless, and I groaned aloud.

"Is it you, Capt. Burton?" said a lugubrious voice near me. "Deed, then, but I'm glad to hear ye speak, though it is that way, for I thought ye were dead."

"What has happened, Mac?" I asked feebly. "Can you not help me get up? Who boarded us—pirates, or——"

"Nae pirates, captainf" interrupted the mate. "The job's a political one, nae doubt; and Sharpe himself was a saint to you fause-tongued loon o' a bishop, as he ca'ed himself, the ring-leader o' the gang. And as for helping ye, laddie, how can I do it, seeing I lie here, tied neck heels, like a calf for the shambles? Brown, and the fireman, and the rest of the crew, are all in irons below, with the hatches battened down over them. The overseer and the raft-laborers have run off, frightened, puir chiels, out o' their bits o' wits, and the major and his Cossack reivers are about as comfortable, Captain Burton, as oursells. Our best hope is in the coming o' the police."

But alas! when the police and military, in the gray dawn, came agging up in obedience to the summons of the solitary Cossack who had ridden off unharmed, we found that from the Polish frying-pan we had been promoted to the Russian fire. The major, who had passed some hours in impatient durance, tied to a willow tree, with a gag between his teeth, and a cord around his wrists, actually foamed with rage when we were hustled into his presence.

"But for your help, English hounds," he reiterated, "yonder rebel scum could not have interfered with the emperor's justice. Prisoner have been bruised, disarmed, and deprived of their horses. I myself—— Here, corporal take the scoundrels away. They shall suffer for the success of their rascally accomplices."

Macgregor and Brown, being able to walk, were sent off to Kiew, each with his right wrist chained to the stirrup-leather of a mounted policeman, while I, on account of the weakness caused by a severe blow on the head inflicted with the butt end of a pistol, was conveyed in a jolting country cart to Tchernigov, where I was duly lodged in prison.

Very bitter were my reflections as I lay on my hard pallet-bed, watching the scanty sunbeams that played upon the barred window of my cell, and listening to the shrill squeaks and pattering feet of rats distressingly tame, that haunted the jail. What was I to do? My employers would probably supersede me as commander of the Fair Helen. Of Siberia I had no serious fear, but a long imprisonment might end only in expulsion from Russia. Annie was lost to me. I knew the rooted prejudices of her father too well to believe that he would ever accept a son-in-law who had conspired against the imperial authorities. And who was to persuade Mr. Clements that I was blameless in the matter? I could fancy him in his arm chair, stolidly declaring, in reply to Annie's pleading on my behalf, there was no smoke without fire, and that as I had made my bed so I must lie. And so weeks went by.

"Mr. Burton, or Captain Burton, you are free!" It was an officer of rank who spoke, pleasantly enough, tapping his gold-mounted riding-whip as he stood on the damp stone floor open behind him, admicting welcome air and daylight. "Your innocence, and that of the other British subjects confined at Kiew, has been at last fully proved by the confession of the principal rebel, Count Demetrius Sobieski, wounded and taken at Wilna. Ah, I see you do not know to whom you talk. Weel, he was your passenger."

"The bishop?" I asked, half stupefied.

"Yes, the bishop,," replied the gentleman with a laugh. "The students and the last batch of raft-laborers being all of them, disbanded Polish soldiers, who were willing to risk their lives for the rescue of Minsk prisoners; an exploit in which they succeeded only too completely. As for the nuns, two of them were men in female apparel, and the others were simply Polish ladies of noble birth, whose husbands were among the exiles, and who were resolved to aid in their deliverance, or to follow them to Irkutsk. Your vessel, the Fair Helen, you will find at Kiew, with your mate and engineer on board of her. And now Mr. Curton, it only remains for me, on the part of the government, to express our regrets, &c."

Annie and I are married, years since, and I command a ship of which I am part owner; but we do not live within the range of green-and-white frontier-posts, that mark the Czar's dominion.

The Heavens in February.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS AND PLANES VISIBLE—OCCULTATIONS OF THE MOON.

Every one who has watched the heavens during January has noticed a gradual shifting of the stars toward the west. Constellations which at the commencement of darkness in the beginning of the month were at an elevation of one-third the distance from the western horizon to the point overhead are no longer seen, while others which at the same period were invisible have come into view in the East. This movement of the heavens in a western direction is caused by the revolution of the earth around the sun toward the eastern point of the horizon. The sun, though situated at a distance of rather more than ninety-one millions of miles, is yet comparatively so near that the advance of the earth in its orbit causes the central luminary to appear in different parts of the heavens, while the stars are at such immense distance that even a change of position equal to double the interval between the earth and the sun makes no perceptible variation in their apparent place. Day and night are due to portions of the earth being turned by its diurnal revolution towards or from the sun, and the increasing or decreasing length of the day causes the stars to be seen in a different position when night renders them visible.

Of the planets visible without the aid of a telescope Mercury will be too near to the sun to be observed. Venus will continue to be the evening star, setting each night at a later period and increasing in brightness. Mars will rise about an hour before the sun on the ninth and will be visible a little earlier every morning the remainder of the month. This planet will be in opposition to the sun the second week in November. At such times it is nearest to the earth and shines with the greatest brilliancy. Jupiter will cease to be the evening star after the seventh of the month and on the fifteenth will rise a few minutes before the sun and continues to be the morning star until the close of August. Saturn is approaching its conjunction with the sun. It will set at the beginning of the month a little after nine o'clock and may be noticed as a pallsh star in the southwest.—Uranus, which may be observed by a practiced eye shining with a faint blue light, will rise about sunset the middle of the month. It will be near to the waning moon on the 26th and will be visible the whole night.

As this planet makes but one revolution around the sun while the earth makes eighty-four, it appears during seven years to rise and set in the same constellation.

Two occultations of stars by the moon will take place in Februrry—one of a star of the fifth magnitude in Scorpio on the evening of the 10th, and another of a small star in Taurus about an hour and a half after sunset on the 28th. The moon will be too near full for the first occultation to be viewed with advantage, the disappearane of the last may be observed at the dark edge of the planet.

The nightly sky during February will be adorned by many of the most beautiful constellations. Stars which have been carefully observed from the days of the shepherd astronomers of Chaldea to the present time will be visible during the whole or the greater part of every night. Although a majority of the most conspicuous stars are colorless, there are some which present a different aspect. Capella emits an orange, Aldebaran a red, Arcturus a yellow, and Vega a blue light. Sirius, which now appears white, except in certain conditions of the atmosphere, when it has a slightly bluish tinge, was regarded by the ancients as a red star, and is so called by Ptolemy and Seneca.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Time's Changes.

[New York Times, 14th ult.]

A little less than three hundred years ago, yesterday, would have been the first of the new year. The arrangement which makes New Year's Day come a week after Christmas Day dates from 1582. Up to that time the Julian Calendar, by which dates were regulated throughout Christendom, assumed the solar year to contain 365 days 6 hours; the Gregorian Calendar made the year consist of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes, an estimate that differs only a few seconds from the true value, and this error is compensated for by the institution of leap year. Notwithstanding the almost perfection of the calendar introduced by Julius Cæzar 46 B. C., it involved an annual error of 11 minutes, a difference which, after the lapse of 1,628 years, had grown to the portentous one of ten days. If this had been allowed to go on, the time would have come when the months would no longer have coincided with the seasons.—December would have fallen in autumn, the month of May have been most dismal instead of merry, June have retrogated into mid-winter, and Christmas have been celebrated in the dog days. After consultation with the leading astronomers and mathematicians of his age, Pope Gregory XII, brought out a new calendar, which is the one now in use in all countries except Russia.—This change was made Oct. 12, 1582; but England clung with such fervor to her Protestant principles that she continued the use of the old style until 1752. The last Protestant country to abandon the Julian callendar was Sweden. The Eastern or Greek Church still refuses to adopt the new style, although we believe steps have been taken looking toward a change in this respect. Owing to the year 1800 not being considered as a leap year, the difference between the styles is now 12 days, so that yesterday was the beginning of the new year in Russia.

GOVERNOR JARVIS' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A time honored custom requires that I should, on assuming the duties of Chief Executive of the State, give some expression of my views on public affairs. In yielding to this custom to-day, I shall be as brief as the subjects upon which I shall touch will permit. As I am simply filling out the term of an administration which was begun and continued so well, it will not be my purpose to address a General Assembly formally, which is in possession of so exhaustive a message from my predecessor. Yet, as I speak to-day at their request, and by their courtesy, as well as in accord with my own inclinations, I will make some suggestions intended for their special consideration.

Government has its blessings and its burdens. Good laws properly administered constitute its blessings. The taxation necessary to its support its burdens. How to make its blessings as great, and its burdens as small as possible, should be the earnest, constant study of all to whom the people have committed their interests, either as makers or ministers of the law. This study should embrace the substance as well as the shadow, and if it is as searching as it should be, it will not disdain to look carefully after the little matters. In fact, the little things should receive the special care and attention of the public official. It is here, in my opinion, that those who really wish to practice economy and lighten the burdens of the people, can be most successful. And yet, because of their seeming unimportance, these little amounts are so often overlooked or indifferently examined.—It is too often said, what is a hundred dollars to a great government like the United States or ten dollars to a great State like North Carolina or a dollar to a great county like ——, and yet it is the aggregate of these very items that swell the disbursement accounts of these governments to their millions and hundreds of thousands and their thousands. The time was when in making contracts for the government the agent exercised the same care and economy as if he was spending his own money. Then we had true economy and the burdens of the people were light.—Now with some it has become unfashionable to stand on a few dollars and undignified to look after these little things and the man who attempts it is by some called penurious and laughed at as an old fogy.

The people are as much interested in how their agents perform their duties as they are in what they pay them. And the retrencher, whose purpose it is to serve the people and not to make a little cheap notoriety for himself, will devote himself earnestly and impartially to the work of publishing to the people how the public official does his work as well as what he is paid. If he is found to be faithful in the performance of all his duties, cautious and prudent in his contracts and always on the lookout to save every dollar for the people he possibly can, the people ought to know it. On the other hand if he is found wasteful or extravagant or neglectful or corrupt, in any way unfaithful, it ought to be known and published. For after all this question of practical retrenchment and economy rests with the people. They chose the officials.—Upon their choice turns the whole question. If they chosse proper men they secure practical economy.—Therefore it is that the people are entitled to know the whole truth—what a man does as well as what he gets—so that wden they come to make their choice of public servants they may act knowingly.

The public mind has recently become greatly excited upon this question of retrenchment. It is no new question with me. I have been laboring for it for ten years. I have studied, talked for it and practiced it. Under its banners I have called the people to rally. I have worshipped at its shrine and I believe it is for the people's cause that I am to day so richly rewarded. It will always be one of the cardinal principles of my political party with which I act. But I want the substance and not the shadow—the genuine not the false.

I cannot and will not yield to this cry of false economy that stops the wheels of progress, undoes what has been done to help the farmers and cripples the efforts of the State to educate the rising generation. There are great interests upon which depend the future greatness and glory of the State. A wise statesmanship in my opinion demands that there shall be no decrease in the appropriations for the Normal and Common schools. It would be unwise to strike down the Department of Agriculture or to paralyze its energies. This Department was created two years ago. It was the first organized effort by the State to foster and aid the great agricultural interest. That its workings should be imperfect and its benefits but dimly seen is not surprising. But when the plan of its operations is better matured and the farmers have taken hold of it more cordially, I hope to see great benefits flow from it to the farming interests of the State upon which rests every other interest.—I speak of these matters because they have already been attacked by this cry of false economy.

The property of the State is taxed to support the State government and for the support of the county governments. The whole amount of tax collected from the property for State purposes, including the tax for the support of the Asylums for the Insane, for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind, and the Penitentiary, was as shewn by the last Auditor's report last year $434,332.45. The aggregate amount of tax collected from the same property as shown by the same report to support the several county governments proper was $1,024,459.39. Add to this the county tax for school purposes $327,143.04, and we have $1,351,602.43 tax collected for county purposes. There was $917,369.98 more collected for county purposes than for State purposes. The people pay annually nearly a million of dollars more to the counties than to the State. Their burdens imposed by the counties are three times greater than those imposed by the State. Where the burden is heaviest is the place where the burdened most need help. But the relief given here cannot be so easily shown to the relieved, and hence this broad field for retrenchment is, I fear, too much neglected. And yet a dollar saved here is worth just as much to the people as if it could be demonstrated—shown by palpable facts.

One of the chief items of expense in these county governments is the administration of the criminal law. The witness tickets and officers' costs paid by the counties embrace small amounts but the aggregate is great. I will here make three suggestions by which I think money may be saved to the tax payer without any detriment to the public good: First, By simplifying the forms of all bills of indictment. How often is it the case that a solicitor in the hurry and pressure of the court fails to put in his bill a "not," a "said," or an "aforesaid" with which our bills of indictment bristle so frightfully. Witnesses are subpœnaed and attend from court to court—officers' fees and costs accumulate—and when the trial is had the bill is quashed or judgment arrested.—The result is a guilty man escapes and the county has a bill of costs to pay.

We need a statute which enacts, That every bill of indictment which charges in words sufficiently clear without regard to form the offence for which the defendant is to be tried so that he can know the charge he is to meet shall be held by the courts to be good." Second, By giving justices of the peace power to try and determine petty cases upon proper complaint so as to largely reduce our crowded State docket. But it ought to be expressly forbidden for the county to pay any costs incurred in any trial before any justice of the peace where he takes final jurisdiction. Third, By making it mandatory by statute, that in a certain class of cases, the solicitor shall not send a bill of indictment before the grand jury without endorsing thereon a prosecutor and that the judge shall have the power in all cases and at any time before judgment to direct the solicitor so to do.

The tendency of legislation in this State since the war has been to create a large number of mere statutory offences to protect private rights which were formerly redressed by civil suits. Injury to real estate, injury to personal property, injury to live stock entering upon lands after being forbidden to do so, removing or destroying mortgaged property, removing crop by tenant before rents and charges are paid and the like, are some of them. The public is not interested in this class of cases and the counties ought not to have the cost to pay. Then too, when a man resorts to the criminal law, as is often the case, to harass and annoy his neighbor, and it so appears to the court, the tax-payer ought to be protected against the cost in such cases.

I think these modifications in our system of administering the criminal law coupled with a rigid scrutiny of every bill of costs to be paid by the county before it is allowed, will save to the tax payers an average of one thousand dollars to the county per annum. In some counties is will be more, in many less.—If I am correct, this will give a net saving to the people of $94,000 every year. But if I am too high in my estimate, and it shall be reduced one-half, then it will amount to $47,000.

This question of costs paid by the counties in proceedings in criminal cases is of much more importance than one who has never investigated the subject is likely to suppose. But add to this the 115,000 annually for the maintenance and custody of the convicts, and one may well say "the crime of the country is eating up the proper-

[CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.]

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

TOBACCO.—The prospect for the reduction of the tax on tobacco is good.

Rumor has it that President Hayes has promised the Democrats an Executive session of the Senate.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Raleigh *Observer* says, there is one dollar per child school money for the year ending Sept. 1, 1879.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. The good, plain, common sense inaugural address by Gov. Jarvis, will be found, in full, in this issue. It elicited frequent applause in the Legislature, during its delivery.

TILDEN.—Mr. Tilden testified before the Potter Committee, the other day, and denied all knowledge or complicity in the cipher dispatches, or in the buying of the Returning Boards.

At Pittsburg, Pa., three Radical members of the return board have been tried and found guilty of conspiracy, changing and stealing ballots, and ballot-box stuffing.

There seems to be an unusual number of deaths among prominent citizens of Raleigh. John G. Williams, a highly respected citizen, died a few days since.

OUTSIDE LUNATICS.—The Raleigh *News* of the 9th, says: "The total sum of $1,486.64 was drawn from the State Treasury, Saturday, for the support of lunatics outside the Asylum, from five counties."

THE PLAGUE CONTINUES.—Latest reports from Russian villages continue to give alarming statements of the prevalence of the plague and other epidemic disorders.

R. R.—It will be seen by reference to our Legislative summary, that the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad bill passed its third reading in the House. The bill now goes to the Senate, which has already passed the bill granting aid to the road from Greensboro to Ore Knob.

THE ARMY.—It now takes $600,000 more to pay the commissioned officers of the army than it does the men, and sixty per cent. of all the officers above the rank of captain belong to the staff. General Banning, by his re-organization plan, proposes to dispense with 337 commissioned officers, 201 of whom belong to the staff.

The total receipts from Governor Vance's lecture in Raleigh last Friday night were $123.60; the expenses were $16.50. The net receipts go to the Oxford orphan asylum.

Hampton's Condition.

HE IS GETTING ALONG FAVORABLY—OUT RIDING YESTERDAY.

Special to the Observer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 8.—His attending physician says there is a very small part remaining of the shattered bone in Gov. Hampton's leg. It is imperceptible externally, and is not giving the Governor the slightest inconvenience. He was riding about town to-day in an open carriage, enjoying the mild change in the atmosphere. Dispatches have been received hourly from all parts of the country, since the announcement that there were apprehensions of the necessity of a second amputation, inquiring anxiously as to the patient's condition.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the revival of business, and spring trade is already on a liberal scale. Accounts from various quarters report that the manufacturers are increasing their operations, and works long suspended are starting up. The greatest confidence is felt in the administration of the finances of the country, while determined efforts are being made on all sides to curtail public expenses, and thus reduce the burdens of taxation—an important aid to the restoration of commercial prosperity.—*New York Financial Chronicle.*

Recently the Reidsville postoffice was robbed of $150.

Married, and yet unhappy. How many a home has been robbed of sunshine and happiness and rendered sad and desolate by the loss of some dear and petted child. This is a dangerous season for children, and parents should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Public Debt.

The recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of January, 1879, just issued, is as follows:

Interest bearing debt:	
Bonds at 6 per cent.	$656,839,000.00
Bonds at 5 per cent.	703,266,650.00
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	250,000,000.00
Bonds at 4 per cent.	330,700,000.00
Naval pension fund.	14,000,000.00
	$1,954,805,650.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.	$6,608,680.26
Debt bearing no int.	
Old demand and legal tender notes,	$346,743,031.00
Certificates of deposit,	40,940,000 00
Fractional currency,	16,027,495.73
Coin and silver certificates,	20,197,880.00
	$423,908,406.73
Total debt,	$2,385,322,136.99
Interest,	23,024,689.40
Total debt, principal and interest,	$2,408,346,826.39
Total cash in the Treasury,	$382,450,695.00
Debt, less cash in treasury Feb 1,	$2,055,896,130.43
Ditto, Jan. 1, 1879,	2,028,648,111.09
Decrease debt during the month,	$2,751,980.66
Decrease since June 30, 1878,	$9,890,711.39
Current Liabilities:	
Interest due and unpaid,	$5,989,288.87
Debt on which interest has ceased,	6,608,080.26
Interest thereon,	320,622.89
Gold and silver certificates.	29,197,880.00
U. S. notes not held for redemption of certificates of deposit,	40,940,000.00
U. S. notes held for redemption of fractional currency,	8,560,824.00
Called bonds not matured for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued,	157,161,950.00
Cash balance available Feb. 1, '79,	142,672,049.94
	$382,450,695.96
Available Assets:	
Cash in the Treasury,	$382,450,695.96

Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money:—Principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $323,117.56; interest paid by the United States, $41,773,745.22; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., $10,657,028.13; balance of interest paid by the United States, $31,116,717.09.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The army appropriation bill was under consideration in the House on the 8th. The amendment for the transfer of the Indians was rejected. The amendment for the reorganization of the army was agreed to. The amendment to keep troops from the polls was adopted, yeas 110, nays 95, a strict party vote with the exception of Brogden, of North Carolina, who voted in the affirmative with the Democrats.

The Mississippi Levee bill passed the House, and the general improvement of that river has been favorably reported on.

On the 10th the House bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt, was taken up, and after being amended so as to make the rate of interest four per cent. was passed.

The Senate confirmed Goodson M. Roberts as Postmaster at Asheville, N. C.

The House was principally engaged in discussing Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bills.

Democratic Plans at Washington.

[Special to Baltimore Gazette, 10th.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Democracy has at last taken a firm and decided stand in favor of the repeal of the obnoxious statutes prescribing test oaths for jurors, and they are determined to force it through Congress. At the caucus held on Saturday night, when about one hundred from both Houses were present, the following were adopted unanimously as the sense of the party:

First. To reduce the per diem of jurors of the United States Courts from $3 to $2.

Second. To bring it within the rules and to repeal the test oath for jurors, provided in sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes.

Third. To repeal all the sections from 810 to the end of the title, "Crimes against the elective franchise." That is to say, all those sections that relate to the appointments of Supervisors and Marshalls in elections in the Congressional Districts in the respective States for members of the House of Representatives and delegates ,hereto.

All the above propositions will be incorporated in some appropriation bill, probably the executive, legislative and judicial, which will be taken up next in order, and the Democrats will hang together till they force them through. It will be seen that the third proposition gives a black eye to the Edmunds' resolutions which have just passed the Senate. It has been thought possible, if not probable, that this action will precipitate a dead lock and an extra session. As to the necessary work now before Congress it can easily be disposed of in less time than now remains, for a great deal can be done under pressure. Scarcely any Democrats want an extra session, although many measures of importance to the South will have to be neglected if there is none, and they don't intend to force it. They argue that it is well known that the proposed repeal of the jury oaths has been promised support enough from the Republican side of the Senate to secure its passage under ordinary circumstances, so that if Edmunds cracks the party whip and solidifies them against it the onus of a called session will have to rest at Republican doors. It is too early yet to predict what the effect will be, but the Democrats are ready for the issue. At the caucus to be held to-morrow night it will be decided where these propositions will be inserted.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Saturday night, by invitation of the teacher, Mr. Hege, I enjoyed the privilege of attending the closing exercises of Cool Spring District School, and notwithstanding the interference of the mumps, disabling some from taking part, everything passed off to the satisfaction of all present. There were addresses, dialogues, and some good singing, a feature not often found in Common Schools. One song was called the Echo, and the echo part was done to perfection; where it came from I don't know, unless it came from under the floor, or Johny Mac is a ventriloquist, and did it. Some of the names of those taking part were the Masters, McCuistians, Lomax, Huffs, Linvills, McKaughans, Powells, Kinnamons and others that I cannot now remember. And I can only say they all tried to do their best, and the only draw back was the want of room as the house was crowded and a great many had to remain outside.

A good string band, consisting of Knaus, Chadwick and Collins, furnished the music, and they play well.

After the scholars were through, by the request of the teacher, I said a few words and then Mr. McCuistian and Mr. Kennamon, two of the District Committee, expressed their satisfaction and that of the District, for the efforts made on the part of the teacher to benefit the children, which was responded to by Mr. Hege; and it was evident the best feeling prevailed all around, and the only regret with all parties was that the school could not be prolonged, as the money had given out. Formerly this District has had as long as eight months, now it was only two months and a half. I staid over night at Mr. McCuistian's, and had for my bed-fellow Mr. Messer, the principal teacher of the Winston District School; and in the morning he told me that was the first time he had ever slept with a preacher, and I gave him the anecdote of the Irishman and the Judge: The Judge came to a town where the only hotel was crowded, but finally it was found that one bed had but one occupant, and he an Irishman, who finally agreed to let the Judge come in. The next morning the Judge said: "Well, my friend, if you would have remained in Ireland it would have been a long time before you would have slept with a Judge?" "Yis," said Patrick, "and if you had been in Ireland it would have been a long time till you would have been a Judge.

Yesterday a little son of Rev. Moses Hunt fell out of a barn loft where he and some other boys were playing; fortunately he was only badly bruised, and no limbs broken.

The other day I heard that an effort was being made to get away the Post Office from Uncle John Kerner, and have it moved down to J. L. King's store, and that a petition to that effect had been gotten up on the sly, and forwarded to Washington City. Now I have asked a number of citizens here in town, and have not found one that says he saw or signed that petition. If the Post Office is to be moved it should be moved in this direction of the town, as this is the longest end. Uncle John Kerner has been connected, off and on, with the Post Office here, since 1816, and I don't think there ever has been a word of complaint against his administration: and *now* it is a specialty with him, as he tends to that and *that alone*; and besides, there is not a more convenient place for the office than where it is, and it is as near in the centre of the town as it can be got. C. L. R.

Kernersville, Feb. 10, 1879.

A Correction.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Sirs: I ask a small space in your excellent paper to correct a misstatement by your correspondent, "C. L. R.," in your issue of the 30th of January.

I do not accuse "C. L. R." of intentionally misrepresenting, but certainly he did not take much pains to get the real facts. "He says: "As we are debarred the use of the Academy bell since the property went over into the hands of the Meth. E. District Conference, although the bell was bought by the citizens with the understanding that all the churches should share in its use, and until lately there was no difficulty."

1st. The gentleman who bought the bell says it was bought for the benefit of the school and not for church use. There was but one church organization in the town at that time, and that was Methodist with service once a month, as a rule; and by courtesy the school bell was rung.

2nd. A few years ago a church house was built for the Moravians, (to whom, I suppose "C. L. R." refers, when he says "we") and, I suppose, by courtesy, the school bell was rung for church service, as I can find no traces of any special contract.

3rd. Something over three years ago the school property, with all its appurtenances, was sold and deeded to trustees as custodians of the property, for a school to be known as the "Greensboro District Conference School," and no reserve was made on the bell; hence, if the citizens, or original stockholders, had any understanding or agreement about the bell, it was transfered at that time as no reserve is mentioned.

4th. Something over two years ago, I took charge of said school, Kernersville Academy. I found it was the custom to ring the school bell for Sunday School and church service. I never attempted to debar any one from the use of the school bell for any necessary service. I have never heard any one object to the Moravians ringing the bell for church service. All that was necessary is to appoint some one to ring it.

I have stated the facts as I received them. The 4th item is true to the letter. Now I ask a generous public to say whether "C. L. R." was generous in his statement.

Very Respectfully
S. R. TRAWICK.

THE INAUGURATION BALL at Metropolitan Hall, Raleigh, Wednesday night, was largely attended and was a most enjoyable occasion. The Raleigh *Observer* says the Governor entered the room a little after 10 o'clock, escorted by the members of the committee, and following came Mrs. Jarvis, escorted by the Senator from Davidson, General Leach. The dancing began immediately upon their arrival, and it was the good fortune of the same Senator to lead in the first quadrille with Mrs. Jarvis. The Governor did not take part in the dancing, his time being fully occupied in receiving the congratulations and good wishes of his many friends.

Samuel Mishler walked one hundred miles at Reading, Pa., in 23 hours 47 minutes, including 1 hour and 41 minutes stoppage.

The State Legislature.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

In SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 4, the following bills and resolutions were on their first reading:

Requesting our members and Senators in Congress to vote for more appropriations for our rivers.——Bill to repeal an act establishing courts inferior to the Supreme Court.——Bill to create a finance committee in the several counties in the State.——Resolution to apply the mileage of members who use free passes to the common school fund.

Among the bills which passed third reading are:

Resolution to raise a joint select committee on railroads and transportation companies, to see if any of the railroads had violated their charters in overcharge of freights, also to have power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths. Adopted.

In the HOUSE, among other bills, bill to continue the normal school act in force and to extend its benefits to females.——Bill to regulate insurance passed. The manner of laying out roads was referred. To regulate the practice of dentistry, passed.

The Senate, headed by its officers proceeded to the House of Representatives to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

The inaugural ceremonies being concluded the Senate repaired to their Hall, and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Bynum moved that the body do now proceed to the election of a President, as a vacancy had occurred by the election of Hon. T. J. Jarvis to the Governorship. Carried.

Mr. Leach nominated the Hon. James L. Robinson, of Macon.

Mr. Evans nominated Hon. George B. Everett, of Forsyth.

The ballot was taken, which resulted in the following vote: Robinson, 33; Everett, 11; Dortch, 1. Mr. Robinson having received a majority of the votes cast was announced as being duly elected.

The new President announced the Senate now ready for the transaction of business.

In SENATE, Wednesday, a bill was introduced to repeal the law which provides for the maintenance of lunatics outside the State Asylum. Calendar.

Bill for the payment of Justices of the Peace for the transaction of county business was tabled.

Bill to regulate the degree of kinship in which persons of this State may not marry, passed.

In the HOUSE, bill to punish ministers of benevolent and religious institutions who apply funds of such institutions to their own private uses, passed its readings.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

At 12.45 the House was called to order and the entree of the Senate was announced.

The members of that body advanced by twos, the House on its feet, and took seats to the right of the Speaker, while the Clerks took places by those of the House. Mr. Dortch, the President pro tem of the Senate, took his seat by the Speaker and called the joint assemblage to order.

Precisely at noon the approach of the Supreme Court was announced, and these then entered in the following order: Rev. W. S. Black, Chief Justice Smith, Associate Justices Ashe and Dillard, Gov. Z. B. Vance, Lieut. Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis, Senators Nicholson, Everett, and Leach, and Representatives Jones, Covington, Armstrong, Norment, and Clark, of the Committee of Arrangments.

These all took positions near the Speaker's desk, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor sitting on the right, while the members of the Supreme Court sat in front of the Speaker.

Rev. W. S. Black, of the Edenton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered a prayer.

The oath of office was then taken and subscribed to Governor Jarvis, being administered by the Chief Justice, the new Executive repeating the words in a clear voice.

The new incumbent of the gubernatorial chair then ascending the platform delivered his inaugural address, which was interrupted by frequent applause, and at their conclusion the Governor elect received the hearty congratulations of the distinguished gentlemen around, the first to grasp his hand being Gov. Vance.

The Senate then returned to its chamber, and Mr. Speaker Moring called the House to order. At 1 P. M., the House adjourned.

In SENATE, Thursday, the following bills were introduced: To regulate the duties of Constables.—To incorporate the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of N. C.——Requiring Justices of the Peace to file an annual transcript of all the State cases tried and fees imposed by them.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To prevent the carrying of concealed deadly weapons, provides a penalty of $25 and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days. This bill called out a two hours' discussion.

In the HOUSE, bill to prohibit the removal of causes, civil or criminal, unless the ends of justice require it, passed second time. Nothing else of importance to our readers.

In SENATE, Friday, the following passed third reading: To appoint a joint select committee to investigate the management of the Bank of North Carolina since the war.——To amend the charter of the Mt. Airy Railroad, and provide for the building of a railroad from Greensboro to Ore Knob in Ashe county. Mr. Scales explained that this amendment to the charter was simply asking for 160 convicts instead of 100.

In the HOUSE, bill to change the name of the Western Railroad Company, and to authorize its consolidation with the Mt. Airy Railroad. The bill in addition to the purposes set forth in its title gives 250 additional convicts to the road and allows towns, townships and counties to take stock in it.

Bill to amend the Constitution in relation to the support of deaf mutes, blind persons and the insane, was up but postponed to Thursday.

The SENATE, Monday, was engaged on the bill to aid in the speedy completion of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad; and to repeal an act concerning the sale of spirituous liquors in the State. Nothing done finally.

Bill providing that when a Judge fails to make his appearance by 6 o'clock of the first day of the term, the sheriff shall adjourn the court to the first Monday after the terms of the courts of the district are finished, passed.

Bill concerning mortgages issued by incorporated companies. The bill gives a lien prior to mortgage for work done for the company and for damages arising from torts. Passed second reading.

Bill to provide a fund for the payment of Jurors. This bill provides that in all civil causes determined a tax fee of three dollars shall be charged and in all criminal indictments two dollars against the loser which shall constitute a fund for the payment of Jurors. Passed second reading.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Turner made a report from his ring committee, submitting the testimony taken by the committee, without consent.

The bill to allow the Western Railroad Company to change its name, &c., passed third reading.

The bill to establish a public road in Stokes county passed its readings.

Bill to protect holders of policies in fire insurance companies by requiring such companies to deposit $10,000 in U. S. bonds with the Treasurer, and upon failure to settle any loss in 90 days the amount shall be taken from the deposit. This law not to apply to those companies which invest all their assets in the State, passed its readings.

Desperate Fight with Negroes in New York.

CHASING A BAND OF THEM INTO THE WOODS AND EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH EFFECT.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Henry Hart, Wesley Hart, Alexander Banks and two others, names unknown, all negroes, were drinking and fighting among themselves in a saloon on lower Main street today, creating such a disturbance that a woman living in the house procured a warrant for their arrest. Before the officer reached the saloon the negroes had left, going across the street to the Harts' home. The officer seeing there were too many for him to arrest singly returned for assistance. The negroes upon seeing the officer depart for reinforcements prepared themselves with guns and revolvers and threatened to shoot the first person who crossed the street, and prevented persons from going either up or down the street. The officers called upon the citizens for assistance. The darkeys retreated toward the woods, with officers and citizens in pursuit. The negroes were ordered to halt and surrender. They wheeled and fired without effect. The negroes then scattered in various directions, whereupon the pursuers fired, shooting Henry Hart through the right breast, the ball emerging under the shoulder blade; Banks was shot through the arm, but escaped to the woods, as did the other three.—Wesley Hart was captured. These negroes have been a dread to all law-biding citizens for some years past.

The Western N. C. Railroad.

Our friend, Major J. H. Rumbough, of Warm Springs, North Carolina, is on a visit to the city.—He informs us that he has just returned from Raleigh, over the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Asheville, and that the work is progressing most satisfactorily. Trains will run to Gray Eagle station, twelve miles east of Asheville, by the first of March. The work from that point to Asheville is in a forward state, and is being rapidly pushed to completion, all the heaviest grading on that part of the line being nearly completed, and the Swananoa tunnel, one of the longest in the country, only lacking about eighty feet of being finished. A force of six hundred convicts is employed on the work. While in Raleigh, Maj. R. canvassed leading citizens and prominent members of the Legislature from all parts of the State, and found the sentiment in favor of completing this connection with the Tennessee systems of railroads, universal. The people and authorities of North Carolina no longer regard this road as a local enterprise, but one of the utmost importance to the general interest of the whole State, giving them, as it will, a short and direct connection with the whole South and the northwestern region of the country. A large portion of the work from Asheville to the Tennessee State line is already done, and it is almost certain that the Legislature, seeing the great importance of this work, will provide for placing a force on this end of the road to meet the force working from Asheville in the direction of the Tennessee line. As soon as it is a fixed fact that this road will be finished to the Tennessee line, the short gap between our own roads and it will be built, which will give us a short line to all the South Atlantic seaports. It will also stimulate the building of the short connection required to put us in direct communication with the Cincinnati Southern Railway and the great West.—*Knoxville Tribune.*

They seem to have a great assortment of troubles in Europe.—There is cholera in Asia Minor, "black death" and Nihilism in Russia, Socialism and rinderpest in Germany, starvation and strikes in England, and hard times everywhere. In Berlin, 150,000 persons live in cellars, and not one family in forty has a house of its own, while 120,000 persons are now prosecuted for failing to pay rent. It would not be strange if there should be a perfect exodus from those overcrowded countries, during the coming season. Of course, they will come to America.

INDIANA LEGISLATION.—The Indiana Legislature is seriously considering a bill, reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee, which forbids certain classes to marry.—Among those denied admission to the benedictine fold are habitual drunkards, persons affected with certain transmissible diseases, persons who have given evidences of hereditary insanity, persons who have been twice convicted of crime and those who are mentally incapacitad to provide for themselves. The rbject aimed at is commendable.—Marriage of persons afflicted with hereditary diseases, physical or mental, or those who cannot provide for a family, is a fruitful source of misery and social disorder. But it will be found very difficult to enforce such a statute. To ascertain whether a candidate for marriage is an habitual or only an occasional drunkard, whether a disease is transmissible or otherwise, whether a man is or is not mentally incapable of making a living—any or all of these questions will often be exceedingly difficult of solution.

Cheyenne Raids.

OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 10.—A dispatch received at the department of the Headquarters from Fort Robinson, states that the Indians who murdered Mr. Moorhead and three others on the 29th of January, and Little Wolf's band left for the destination to-night. The Cheyennes, in all about one hundred bucks, who were well armed with guns and pistols, and having plenty of ammunition, recently surrounded a wagon train, and took all prisoners, but killed none, save one of the train hands. There were no squaws or children with the party.

Captain Ferris telegraphed from a camp on the Snake river that he had discovered a large trail ten days or two weeks old, leading southeast from Boardman's fork. They were evidently between three and four hundred head of stock with many squaws and children in the party. Captain Ferris will follow the trail. The Cheyenne prisoners from Fort Robinson, en route to Leovenworth, are twenty-two in number, including Wild Hog and Old Crow, who arrived here to-day, and left for their destination to-night.

Babies cry because they suffer; and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's Baby syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Married Without Shoes.

About twenty years ago a young fellow named Johnson, in the wilds of the Cheat Mountains, in West Virginia, made up his mind to be married.

"But you have not a penny," remonstrated his friends.

"I have my hands. A man was given two hands, one to scratch for himself, and the other for his wife," he said.

On the day of the wedding, Johnson appeared in a whole coat and trousers, but barefooted.

"This is hardly decent," said the minister. "I will lend you a pair of shoes."

"No," said Johnson. "When I can buy shoes, I will wear them—not before."

And he stood up to be married without any thought of his feet.

The same sturdy directness showed itself in his future course. What he had not money to pay for he did without. He hired himself to a farmer for a year's work. With the money he saved, he bought a couple of acres of timber land, and a pair of sheep, built himself a hut and went to work on his ground.

His sheep increased; as time flew by he bought more; then he sold off the cheaper kinds and invested in South-downs and French Merinos. His neighbors tried by turns raising cattle, horses, or gave their attention to experimental farming.

Johnson having once found out that sheep raising in his district brought a handsome profit, stuck to it. He had that shrewdness in seeing the best way, and that dogged persistence in following it which are the surest elements of success.

Stock buyers from the Eastern markets found that Johnson's fleeces were the finest and his mutton the sweetest on the Cheat. He never allowed their reputation to fail—the end of which course is that the man who married barefooted, is now worth a large property.

The story is an absolutely true one, and may point a moral for the hordes of stout, able-bodied men who crowd the cities this winter, complaining that they must starve for want of work.—*Southern Home.*

OUTSIDE LUNATICS.—Warrants from the various counties upon the Public Treasury, for the support of their outside lunatics continue to pour in. Yesterday three were received, one from Yadkin for $185; Beaufort, $150; Robeson, $493 30. The House yesterday discussed the subject of State support of these unfortunates at some length, and it was suggested that arrangements be made in the future, probably by the next Assembly, for their maintenance by the counties. The matter will come up again on Wednesday, and some plan will be chosen to relieve the Treasury of what is deemed a drain upon it at a time when it can ill bear it.—*Raleigh News.*

SKATES! SKATES!!

TWO PAIR OF SKATES are offered for sale. One pair Peck & Snyder's Iron Toe-Clamp and Heel-Plates. The others new style wooden pattern.

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Address, JOHN McLAURIN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

Forsyth County.

Having qualified as Administrator *de bonis non* on the estate of Thomas Campbell on the 17th day of January, 1879, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Thomas Campbell, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put into the hands of an officer for collection; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm. of Forsyth County.
January 23rd, 1879.—no.4.

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By Mrs. Holmes.
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Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NOT CLOSED.—Last week our local through mistake, stated that the popular CENTRAL HOTEL was closed. We learn that this is not the case, and Dr. Hay, the gentlemanly proprietor, still conducts the hotel in his usual satisfactory manner.

WINSTON is agitating the question of inaugurating the graded school system.

A LETTER is held at the Salem postoffice addressed to S. T. Mickey, Mount Airy, N. C.

THE mumps, which made such an unwelcome and prolonged visit to this vicinity, are fast disappearing.

JIMY SLATER left Raleigh for New York city, the other week, where he fills a position in a mercantile establishment.

THE roads leading to town are very muddy, and judging from the loads of hay and wood passing it must be a fact.

THERE are over two hundred children whose names are enrolled in the two public schools of Salem and Winston.

INFERIOR COURT has been in session since Monday, and a large number of cases disposed of, all of a trivial nature.

SENATOR EVERETT came up on the Saturday evening's train and spent Sunday and Monday at home.

WILD TURKEYS in the neighborhood of flat-rock will be cheering news to our hunters.

POOR HOUSE.—28 is the number of the poor unfortunates, who are provided for in our County Almshouse.

TO-MORROW is Valentine's Day, and the occasion will be duly honored with the sentimental and comic—of which a few more are left at the Bookstore.

S. A. VEACH will about the 1st prox., go into the harness making business on his own hook. The unoccupied room in H. A. Siddall's store building is the location chosen by our young friend.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY will celebrate its 75th anniversary as a boarding school, with a choice musical entertainment in May next.

THE band boys do not forget our end of town, and to them the dwellers in this vicinity are indebted for some enlivening strains of good music, Monday night.

ROBIN red-breasts abound in the fields and woodlands. The bang of the shot gun is their welcome, and a pot-pie the sportsmen's sanguine expectation.

AMONG the occupants of several farmer's pig styes an unknown fatal disease is prevailing. The animals begin to droop, will eat nothing and soon die.

TWO JEWISH merchants are closing out in Winston this week. One voluntarily, the stock of the other being sold under execution by the Sheriff.

HOSE.—F. C. Mining has received an order from the Commissioners, and will, in a short time, begin work on a hose carriage for the new supply of hose recently purchased for the Fire Company.

Rev. Mr. CARRAWAY was unable, owing to illness, to hold his regular service on Sunday last, and the members of the M. E. Church mingled with the worshippers in the other churches.

As pin-hookers are to the tobacco trade, it is likewise appropriate to the egg grabbers who station themselves on roads leading to town, and buy the hen-fruit at a small per cent in their favor, for the shippers.

Now is the time for persons to have their trees, vines, shrubbery, &c., trimmed. Great care should be taken, and good tools used in trimming. At S. E. Allen's Hardware Store, in Winston, you will find all the necessary tools at remarkably low prices.

A MULE made too free use of his heels to render it pleasant or comfortable for our worthy deputy Sheriff, Wm. G. Bahnson, Wednesday evening, from the of effects which crinches were brought into requisition for several days.

EGGS.—J. E. Mickey has shipped up to the present time, over 400,000 dozen eggs to other points. Several other merchants are engaged in the same business, but Mr. Mickey no doubt takes the lead.

Bishop E. A. DESCHWEINITZ will accompany Revs E. RONDTHALER and R. P. Lineback, the delegates elect from the Southern Province of the Moravian Church to the General Synod which convenes in May.

J. H. SHULTZ has been appointed delegate by Salem Lodge Knights of Pythias, to represent them at a meeting of the State Lodge in session at Fayetteville this week. Mr. S. took his departure Saturday evening.

ON last Wednesday evening some thirteen persons procured special rates and excurted to Greensboro. The object of the trip was to attend a performance of the Swedish Lady Vocal Quartette Club stopping there. All returned well pleased.

ALL are liable to various disorders at the approach of the Spring season, and we should prevent all disorders by calling on Smith, at the Winston Drug Store, who is prepared to furnish you the proper remedies of the purest kind.

A HERB and root doctor attracts large crowds at noon and during court recess, in the Court-House Square. He distributes literally sample doses of his cures for all ills, to eager applicants.

ACCEPTABLE GIFT.—Col. W. H. Wheeler has presented to the infant class of the Baptist Sunday School, a very useful and appropriate gift—a stove and fuel sufficient for the winter. The children meet in the vestry room of the church, and the many little happy faces beam with pleasant gratification at this act of kindness extended to them by Col. Wheeler.

VISIT.—Our printing department was visited on Saturday afternoon by Misses A. Milligan, E. Wilson, E. Grieder, I. Rogers, A. Pittman, Laura and Lula Cannon, and M. Hardy, editors of the *Academy*, to witness the printing of their monthly publication. The young ladies seemed to be much interested in the workings of our power press and assisted in the issuing of a number of copies.

ANOTHER NEW INVENTION.—A. E. Giersh has just completed a model specimen of a plow, for which no more appropriate name can be given than "The Farmer's Friend." The stock is iron out and out, having an adjustable termination enabling one to regulate the blade to any depth. It is light, but substantial, and we predict it will meet with much favor.

ROGUES!—Wm. Peterson had the misfortune to lose the greater portion of his pork, Thursday night, by thieves, who made a raid on his smoke house, carrying away all his sausages too.

W. H. Hall also lost some sausages in like manner a week or so since, but his pork, luckily, had not yet been taken out of the tub.

WE, in collecting items for our local columns, use every effort to deal in fact. It is not an easy task to appease the public appetite for local gossip. If we unintentionally err, from what report and appearance substantiate as truth, our columns are cheerfully given to a correction, and more cannot we are confident, be expected of us.—[LOCAL ED.]

KEEPSAKE.—Our young friend, John W. Schott, enjoys puffs from a pipe presented to him by Messrs. F. & H. Fries, purchased during their tour in Europe. The bowl is chamois horn, and the stem gutta percha, a portion of which is covered with chamois skin from which a perfectly carved hoof of the animal protrudes. A microscopic view of "Le Mauvis Pas" in the Alps, 5007 feet high, is also visible in tapering portion of the bowl of the pipe, and the article was manufactured and purchased near that point.

THE move towards building a direct and macadamized road, from Brindle's Barn at the Atwood place, to town, is again being discussed, and indications are favorable for the work to commence at an early day, provided the subject is kept up and agoing and not permitted to drop into insignificance as heretofore from a lack interest on the part of those more directly interested. It would be benefit to both towns and the western section of country, and we hope to see a speedy completion of the road.

Drs. Bahnson and Siewers on last Monday performed the very difficult surgical operation of taking out the shoulder blade of Mr. Spencer Hanes.—During the siege of Petersburg, Mr. Hanes received a wound in the shoulder, the ball passing through the scapular bone. Lately the wound has caused much suffering, and upon examination the bone was found so much decayed that it was necessary to remove it almost entirely, which was done very successfully, and the patient is now doing very well.—*Sentinel.*

RETURNED.—Our enterprising furniture man, M. B. Butting, returned from his visit to Bethlehem, Pa., Monday evening, accompanied by his bride, one of that city's fair daughters. We, with a host of Malon's friends, extend our heartiest congratulations to the happy couple, and wish them all the pleasures and comforts a home life in our sunny South can bestow. Mr. Butting and Lady will for the present reside in the dwelling of Rev. Wm. A. Lutz, on Cherry street.

RUSTIC WORK.—The cemetery bears evidence that some skilled designer of rustic work, is in our midst. The burial plot of Jas. Gray, is much admired for the unique and appropriate ornamentation displayed in its construction. The posts are of cedar, and the panels between them are made of a beautiful ivy found near Mickey's Mill. Neat arbor and lawn rests are coming into more frequent use. They are a cheap and very useful adornment in places of public resort.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CONSOLIDATION MEETING.—On Tuesday evening last, the two Committees of ten, from Salem and Winston, appointed by a joint meeting of the Commissioners of both towns, met at the Mayor's Office in Winston. Judge Starbuck was called to the Chair and Jas. Gray and Dr. Watkins appointed Secretaries. After considerable discussion a sub-committee of 6, 3 from each town, was appointed to prepare a set of resolutions to be acted on by the regular committee on Thursday evening (to-night). Place of meeting at Henry Siddall's store. The sub-committee is composed of Dr. Shaffner, R. L. Patterson, and Elder Wm. Turner from Salem, and Pleasant Hanes, A. B. Gorrell and C. B. Watson from Winston. The chairman, Judge Starbuck, was added to the Committee.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—Unfavorable weather did not prevent a good attendance at the dedication of the Episcopal Chapel, in Winston, Tuesday morning, although, no doubt, a number were kept away on account of the rain. Bishop Lyman conducted the exercises, assisted by Rev. Dr. Sutton and Rev. Mr. Bynum. The sermon was delivered by the Bishop and was a powerful and impressive one. One candidate was received by the rite of confirmation during the morning's exercises. The next services at this place of worship will be held on Sunday the 23rd inst. The Chapel is a neat and comfortable structure, located in the western and most beautiful portion of the town.

BOX PAPERS.—More of those fine, popular Papeteries at the
Salem Bookstore.

Our farmers are constantly complaining of worn-out lands, but make very little effort to convert their old fields to a reproducing state. Mr. Covis, residing a few miles from town, sets a worthy example, showing what could be done with a little energy on the part of the farmers. He commenced by clearing two acres of an old pine field, used the saplings to build a barn, and with a small quantity of fertilizer, raised a fair crop of tobacco the first year. The succeeding season a larger quantity and finer grade was produced. The third year wheat was sown, and a better and more promising prospect for a bountiful yield is seldom seen. Pay more attention towards the improvement of cast away land, keep in better condition that under cultivation, and let the forests stand.

REVENUE STATISTICS OF THE 5TH COLLECTION DISTRICT.—From the Washington *Republican* we copy a statement of the aggregate collections made during Col Wheeler's term of office and a comparison of the marked increase of the business of his office with the year 1877, under his predecessor:

"Dr. W. H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, who was appointed in September, 1877, a collector of the fifth North Carolina district, has a record at the Department of which he may well feel proud. The following is a statement showing the aggregate collections in the fifth district of North Carolina during the six months ending October 31, 1877, and for the same period in 1878, and showing the increase in 1878 over 1877:

1877.	Collections.	1878.	Collections.	Increase
May	$33,519 80	May	$44,976 05	$11,456 25
June	45,370 09	June	64,876 21	19,505 52
July	69,028 85	July	123,900 71	54,871 86
August	75,268 80	August	106,960 52	31,691 72
Septem'r.	76,629 49	Septem'r.	127,014 21	50,992 81
October	99,192 44	October	107,784 97	97,592 53
Total	399,780 48		974,951 97	215,650 69

In addition to this large increase of revenue the following property has been seized by W. H. Wheeler, collector, from date of appointment (September 1, 1877) to October 25, 1878: Ninety-seven stills, 1,100 gallons of whisky, 80 still-caps, 364 gallons of brandy, 96 still-worms, 8 barrels of whisky, 1,027 beer stands, 63,710 gallons of beer, 1,200 gallons of singlings, 6 tobacco factories and contents, 2,658 pounds of tobacco, 7 wagons and harness, 2 mules, and 5 horses."

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

PERSONALS.—Miss Bina Worth, of Ashe County, is on a visit to friends in Salem, the guest of Mrs. J. E. Mickey.

Dr. R. B. Okie, of Pennsylvania, is registered at the Salem Hotel, and who extended his visit to friends here, several days.

Mrs. Blackwell, of Raleigh, is here on a visit to her daughter, a pupil in Salem Female Academy.

Mrs. I. W. Payne, of Galveston, Texas, arrived on Saturday evening, and will make Salem her temporary home, during her daughter's scholastic course in S. F. Academy.

Revs. H. and S. Brown, late of Yadkin county, have been on a visit to their old home, and spent several days in town, as guests of Mr. A. S. Jones. They were en route for Missouri, in which State they have flourishing pastoral charges.

CALENDARS.—Shakesperian Calendars, with appropriate quotations from Shakspear for each day in the year. **At Salem Bookstore.**

DIED.

In Davidson County, near Abbott's Creek, an infant of Andrew and Phebe J. Hines, aged seven months.

In Forsyth County, on 10th inst., Miss SALINA FAW, aged 53 years.

In Forsyth County, on 9th inst., Mrs FRANKLIN SWAIM, aged about 50 years.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
PATTERSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.00 to $1.10; Corn, 40 to 45; Rye, 50 to 60; Oats, 30; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Butter 10 to 12½; Eggs, 12; Beeswax, 22; Flour, $2 50 to 0 65; Meal, perlb., 1½c.; Pork, 5 to 6; Lard, 8; Peas, 50; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30 a 35; Green Apples, 50 a 1.00; Chestnuts, $1.75; Tallow, 7.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 7½ to 8½; White, 10 to 12; Coffees, Rio, 12½ to 18; Extra Fancy, 20; Yarns, 35; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8½ to 9; Soda, 5; Kerosene Oil per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 25; Salt, per sack, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00. Sole Leather, 20 to 23.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 5, 1879.

NEW CROP.

Lugs, Green	$1 50 to	$2 00
" Com	2 25 to	3 00
" Good Red	3 00 to	4 00
" Bright com	3 50 to	4 50
" " good	5 00 to	7 50
" " fine	8 00 to	10 00
" " fancy	12 50 to	16 00
Leaf Common	3 00 to	4 00
" Red	5 00 to	8 00
" Common Bright	4 00 to	5 00
Bright thin leaf	10 00 to	14 00
" Good	7 00 to	10 00
Wrappers, Good Red	10 00 to	15 00
" Common Bright	12 00 to	16 00
" Good and Colory	20 00 to	25 00
" Fine and Waxy	30 00 to	45 00
" Fancy	50 00 to	66 00
Mahogany as per quality	18 00 to	40 00

During the last week the sales were much fuller than any week since the begining of the new year.

There was more animation in bidding and especially on all bright and good waxy tobaccos.

The inquiry is for fine and fancy wrappers and smokers—*these grades are selling high.*

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 2.—Flou: $2 50 a $2 60. Wheat 90. Corn 45 a 48. Oats 35 a 40. Bacon 8½ a 6. Potatoes, 30 a 62.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 2.—Bacon 7 a 10. Apple Brandy $2 25. Flour $4 75 a $5 25. Corn 70 a 72. Wheat 90 a $1 00. Lard, 9 a 10. Potatoes, 35 a 40. Whisky $2 00.

NEW YORK Feb. 2.—Flour 4 00 a 4 75. Wheat 1 00 a $1 02. Corn 45 a 48. Oats 27 a 28.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Wheat $100 a $1 07. Corn 46 a 47. Oats 28 a 31. Flour $3 00 a $5 25. Bacon, 5½ a 6½.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Wheat 90 a 98 Corn 32 a 33. Oats 25 a 27. Bacon 3½ a 4½.

CHEAP GOODS
AT THE
Salem Book Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we take pleasure in announcing that our stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

this season, has been carefully selected, and embraces a variety of useful and ornamental articles which are offered at prices to suit the times, consisting o

GIFT BOOKS,
(PROSE AND POETRY,)
FAMILY BIBLES, POCKET BIBLES,
PRAYERS and HYMNALS,
HYMN BOOKS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS in great variety.
WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES,
WALL and WORK BASKETS,
PAPETERIES, all prices and styles.
PAPER KNIVES, fine and common.
ALBUMS, Photo and Autograph,
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES,
DIARIES, PORTMONAIS & PURSES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

We will use our best endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call,
Very respectfully,
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

WANTED.

A BLACKSMITH, immediately. Apply to the undersigned. W. F. SWAIM.
Farmington, Davie co., N. C. tf. Oct. 3.

Floral Autograph Album.

A new and beautiful album, richly illustrated with choice Wreaths and Bouquets of Flowers. The most elegant Birthday Present ever offered at
BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapes At the BOOKSTORE

New Advertisements.

A GREAT OFFER FOR
HOLIDAYS!!!

We will during the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices for cash. SPLENDID ORGANS 2 3-5 sets of reeds $65, 3 sets with Sub Base and Coupler $80, 2 sets $50, 1 set $40, 1 set $35. 7 Octave all ROSEWOOD PIANOS $130, 7 1-3 do $140, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

EMINENT DR. H. R. WALTON
Annapolis, Md., Writes:

Colden's **Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef** is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence. Superior to Cod Liver Oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions, and an excellent preventive of Malarial diseases. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

OIL SASSAFRAS and PENNYROYAL

Of prime quality bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by

Dodge & Olcott,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &C.,
88 William Street, New York.

GEO. C. WARE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
PURE APPLE CIDER
AND
CIDER VINEGAR.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of
E. R. CONDIT'S TABLE SAUCE.
287 to 295 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our name on the package is closely imitated, on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for samples. P. Lorillard & Co., Mfg., Petersburg, Va.

KERNERSVILLE ACADEMY,
KERNERSVILLE,
FORSYTH CO., N. C.

The next term of 20 weeks will begin January 15th, 1879.

Classes 1st and 2nd, Primary, $1.00 to $1.50 per month.

First Grammar, $2.00; Intermediate English, $2.50 per month.

Advanced English and Mathematics, $3.00 per month.

Latin, Greek, French, each extra, $1.00 per month.

Music on Piano or Organ, $3.00 per month.

Book-keeping & Business, $5.00 per term.

Hair Jewelry, Flowers, and many other accomplishments low.

Board, $7.00 to $9.00 per month.

The School has a Department for Males and one for Females, Discipline and Management the very best.

Young men and young ladies prepared for the advanced classes in College, or for business.

Special attention given to those desiring to teach.

For further particulars apply to
REV. S. R. TRAWICK, A. M.
Jan. 9th. 1879. PRINCIPAL.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.
THE
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR
1879,
CONTAINING

the usual ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, carefully and correctly prepared. Interest Table, Agricultural Matter, LORE OF FUN, Useful Receipts, Home Enterprise, Government, Public Works, Courts and Members of Congress of North Carolina, Government of the United States, Courts of South Carolina and South-Western Virginia, Rates of Postage, &c.

Last year three editions of this popular Almanac were issued.

Early orders are respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BY
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
SALEM, N. C.

Flower Seeds
FOR SALE AT
Salem Bookstore.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, located at Salem, in the State of North Carolina, is closing up its affairs. All note holders, and other creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes, and other claims against the Association for payment.

W. A. LEMLY,
January 21st, 1879. 3m. *Cashier.*

EXECUTION SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION IN favor of Charles Millheiser and others, I will sell, beginning on the 8th day of February next at PUBLIC AUCTION at Solomon Rosenthal's, in Winston, N. C., a large stock of GOODS, consisting of Readymade Clothing: Hats, Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Notions, and other merchandise, comprising the entire stock of Goods belonging to said Solomon Rosenthal, when and where due attention will be given by me.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE,
Jan. 30, 1879. 1t *Sheriff.*

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of Government
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Post-Office Address, Lock Box Washington City, D. C.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & Co., 120 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTICAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
GRAVESTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

INK! INK! INK!
THOMAS' CELEBRATED INK.
Best in the World.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of the above justly celebrated INKS,
BLACK, VIOLET, BLUE and CRIMSON
in stands, 4 oz., 8 oz., Pints and Quarts.
The Violet Ink copies beautifully without blurring.
Will be sold LOW for CASH, at the
SALEM BOOK STORE.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 10, 1878.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNDERSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of
COOKING STOVES
AND
HEATING STOVES
ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures
always on hand.
ROOFING AND GUTTERING
promptly attended to. A general assortment of
TIN WARE,
Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT." Prices to suit the times.
J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

Plenty.

PLENTY—IRON—all sorts.
PLENTY—Nails, from 2d to 60 d.
PLENTY—Stoves, 6 kinds for Cooking.
PLENTY—Window Glass, size 8x10 to 24x48
PLENTY—Mule Shoes, 1 to 4.
PLENTY—Horse Shoes, 1 to 5.
PLENTY—Castings, little to large.
PLENTY—Bolts, from 1 to 20 inches.
PLENTY—Screws, 3 No. 2 to 3m 20.
PLENTY—Hubs, Rims and Spokes.
PLENTY—Sash, Blinds and Doors.
PLENTY—Buggy Material.
PLENTY—Tin Ware.
PLENTY—Harness Buckles.
PLENTY—Bits.
PLENTY—Ornaments.
PLENTY—Rings.
PLENTY—Well Pulleys.
PLENTY—Well Buckets.
PLENTY—Rope.
PLENTY—Locks.
PLENTY—Tools.
PLENTY—Material for the Builder.

In short, we will try to give you at
Gray's Old Stand,
At South-East Corner of Court-House,
AT ALLEN'S CORNER,
At Hardware Store of S. E. ALLEN,
HARDWARE
A Plenty.

PRICES REDUCED
ON
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT THE
SALEM BOOKSTORE.

FOR the next TEN DAYS a choice selection of Goods suitable for PRESENTS will be sold at a small advance on cost.

We return thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage during the past few weeks, and hope to see them again.

SOMETHING NEW!
GUIDE BOOK
OF
NORTH-WESTERN
NORTH CAROLINA

CONTAINING A GENERAL DECRIPTION OF SOME TWENTY COUNTIES OF THIS SECTION OF THE STATE; SKETCHES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE STATE, AND OF THE MORAVIANS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER STATISTICAL AND INTERESTING INFORMATION NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, ETC., ETC.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
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" Salisbury	5 34 a m	6 10 p m	
" High Point	7 00 a m	7 38 p m	
Arrive Greensboro	7 39 a m	11 14 p m	
Leave Greensboro	8 00 a m		11 05 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 14 a m		3 34 a m
" Durham	10 58 a m		4 20 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m		5 50 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 25 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	4 55 p m	6 55 a m	

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TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 5. Daily ex. Sun
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	4 30 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	6 55 p m	
Leave "			12 25 p m
Arrive Durham	1 30 p m		1 05 p m
" Hillsboro	6 17 p m		4 45 p m
" Greensboro	8 30 p m		7 00 p m
Leave "	8 50 p m	6 47 a m	
Arrive High Point	9 25 p m	7 25 a m	
" Salisbury	10 55 p m	8 55 a m	
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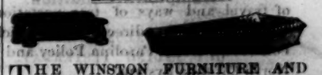

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W. A. LEMLY, } *Israel G. Lash.*
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SINGLE LIFE

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ty of this country. The subject is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the tax payer and the retrencher.

It is the part of wisdom and sound economy to make this crime contribute as much as possible to develope and increase the value of that property which it so heavily taxes. And for one I desire the declaration to go forth now to all men that they will find it to their interest, as well as their comfort, to live by honest toil and labor. The man who commits crime expecting to live in idleness while in the custody of the law will, so far as I am concerned, find he has made a great mistake. If he never knew what hard work was the State will teach him. I have no patience with crime or idleness, and a provision of law to hire out, by county authorities, persons who commit crime and will not voluntarily work to pay for it, will, in my opinion tend to lessen crime and relieve the burdens that rest upon honest men.

We have already accomplished enough with this convict labor to teach us that if properly used we can make it an important factor in developing the wealth and resources of the State. With it we have slowly but steadily climbed the mountain side, filling here an immense gorge and there making a huge excavation till a splendid passway has been made for the locomotive, where but a few years ago the way was impassable for man or beast. With it we have removed barriers that rose up in our way mountain-high, and when they were too high to be scaled we bored through them. With it the engineer, passing under the very backbone of the mighty Blue Ridge, will, in a few days, appear on the western slope to make glad the hearts of those whose hopes have so long been deferred.

In addition to this great work, which I wish to see pushed forward as rapidly as possible, there are other enterprises for the development of the wealth of State in which this labor may be beneficially employed. The railroad from Fayetteville to Egypt, in which she has a large interest, claims our attention. The State's interest in this road should be secured, and then the road with the convict labor extended up the fertile valley of the Yadkin into the rich mineral deposits of the north-west. When this is completed the force may be withdrawn and with it extend the road from Fayetteville to Wilmington—thus giving railroad facilities to a large portion of our people, and greatly increasing the wealth and prosperity of the sections through which it passes. There are several short lines of projected railway on which this labor may be profitably employed. Thousands of acres of lands in the eastern counties through which the navor-fowl now wings his weary flight, but need the canals, which can be cheaply constructed by this labor, to make them contribute rich harvests to their owners, and much to the aggregate wealth of the State.

But in the employment of this labor there are certain principles of business and State policy that ought to be observed. It ought to be farmed out where it will be kept actually at work, and never allowed to be idle. The great works upon which it is most likely to be employed will not be completed in years to come. In our impoverished condition the process of contruction and development will necessarily be slow. What we do now ought to be so done that those who are to direct and control years hence may wisely build upon the foundation laid by us. But above all, it ought to be used to enrich North Carolina, to build up her cities and towns and to make more valuable her lands by constructing lines of travel and ways of transportation which tend in that direction, and which conserve a North Carolina Policy and a North Carolina System,

I very much doubt if these ends can best be obtained by farming out the convicts by legislative enactments.—When it is done in this way there is no power to change it till the Legislature meets again, although there may be manifest reasons why there should be a change. A better plan, it seems to me, is to organize a Board of Internal Improvements, which may be composed of certain State officers and certain members of the now existing Boards, which may be done without any extra cost to the State. Give this Board sole power to farm out the convicts for the best interest of the State, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. Such a Board will be free from local influences, and, I have no doubt, can make better contracts for the State than are secured by the present system. This Board can also hear and determine all complaints as to treatment of convicts or alleged failure in compliance with the terms of the contract.

A common interest, and a common patriotism require every citizen of the State to contribute all he can to the development of her resources and the increase of her wealth. Did I say a common interest? Yes. It can be demonstrated upon the simplest principles of political economy that the farmer in Currituck is pecuniarily interested in an increase in the value of the lands of Cherokee. The poorest tax-payer in Buncombe is interested in seeing Raleigh grow to be a great and wealthy city; Raleigh in seeing Beaufort and Wilmington put on a new era of prosperity and all in seeing Charlotte maintain her steady step to wealth; and what is true of these sections is true of every other section and its people. The taxable property of the State, as shown by the last report of the Auditor, is $146,370,493. To raise enough money from this property for State purposes requires a tax of twenty-nine and two-thirds cents on each hundred dollars worth of property. Now suppose, by constructing highways that lead to our own cities and towns, by encouraging our own people in their efforts to develope the manufacturing interests of the State, by fostering our own trade and commerce and by a just and equal system of valuation, we could in a few years double the taxable value of the property of the State, and it may be done. Is it not perfectly clear that any one individual, no matter in what section he resides, would only have to pay half as much tax on the same property then as now, for as you increase the value of the property to be taxed, the amount of money to be raised remaining the same, you decrease in like proportion to amount each hundred dollars worth of that property has to pay.

But this common interest and common patriotism not only require the construction of our lines of communication so that they lead to our own cities and towns, but they require that our people shall patronize them. While I am free to admit that the trade and commerce of the State cannot be controlled by legislation without injury to many of our best citizens, I at the same time insist that if the shipper in Raleigh or Charlotte can get an outlet on our own coast on as good terms as he can by a route that tends to build up cities and towns of other States, he is in duty bound to give North Carolina the preference.

So when our people can buy at home as cheaply as they can abroad they ought to encourage their home merchants, their home mechanics, their home manufactures and every enterprise of their own State. All petty jealousies and rivalries between industries and sections which tend to keep one down because it may outstrip another ought to cease, and as the devoted children of one grand old mother we ought to labor together to help each other and to make her prosperous and great.

I hope I will be pardoned for an allusion to myself on this occasion. In my childhood I read about the Governor of North Carolina and invested him with the highest honors that befall mankind. As I toiled and labored on the little farm by the side of the sea, in noble old Currituck, I wondered if it were possible for me ever to reach that high and exalted position.

The prospect then seemed gloomy, but I said I will try. Guided in all things by the lessons of honesty and integrity taught me by a pious mother and a holy father, aided by devoted and generous friends and favored by a noble and chivalrous people, I have today reached the goal of my youthful ambition, and am about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office which then seemed so far away out of my reach. Now it is mine by the free gift of the people, but I still think it is an honor of which the greatest and best men may be proud. Although it comes by indirection and by what some may call accident, I think it none the less great I am aware of the fact that while this position confers upon me such great distinction it at the same time places upon me grave responsibilities. Now my ambition is to so meet these responsibilities as to merit the approval of the people. To this end all that I have and am shall be unreservedly dedicated. All that I do shall be done with an eye single to the public good and with entire impartiality. The humble and the weak shall have the protection, in all their rights, of the strong arm of the law.—The strong and the mighty must obey its mandates. And in all things as far as in me lies, I will try to so discharge my duties that the people will feel as little as possible their loss of the great man who to-day surrenders into my hands the important trust they committed to him.

The delivery of these remarks were interrupted by frequent applause, and at their conclusion the Governor elect received the hearty congratulations of the distinguished gentlemen around, the first to grasp his hand being Governor Vance.

The Legislature of Louisiana has called a convention to frame a new Constitution for that State. Delegates are to be chosen March 18th, and the convention is to meet in New Orleans April 21st.

The citizens of Memphis are becoming frightened at the increasing disinterment of yellow fever victims, and suggest that it be stopped, lest the germ of that fatal disease be propagated by the blazing hot sun.

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Fishing is the last resort of the lazy man. The Richmond *State* objects to stocking all our streams with free fish, because the natural Southern indisposition to labor might be increased by this means, and dabbling in the well stocked streams our people might cease to contrive, to labor and to save with a view to the future.

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